

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway
LUCY HUSTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, No. 723
and 729 Broadway—KING'S GARDEN—GIRALDA.WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas
Hotel—ANTHONY, OR, THE CHILD STEALER.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 BOWERY—SING-
ING, DANCING, HUMOROUS, AC—THE CAPTAIN OF PORT
DELORES.GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS,
BROADWAY, MUSEUM, AC. Fifth Avenue Opera House,
Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street—THE COBBLER'S
SHOE.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway, opposite
Marion Hotel—ETHEL'S SINGERS, DANCERS, AC—
LAWRENCE AND HIS SONS.BENJAMIN MINSTRELS, Mechanic Hall, 47 Broad-
way—THE BOSTONIAN NEW STREET SINGERS—NIGRO COMEDY
TROUPE, BOWEN, AC—THE HAND-A-LOVE BROTHERS.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MIS-
TRESS—BROADWAY, BOWEN, AC—THE CAPTAIN OF PORT
DELORES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.BRADY'S GALLERY, 78 Broadway, corner of Tenth
street—Open every day and evening this week—NEW Col-
lection of WAR VIEWS AND HISTORICAL PORTRAITS. Free to
the public.HOPE CHAPPEL, 720 Broadway—CORRELL'S ILLUSTRATED
TOUR OF SCOTLAND.FINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway—GREAT EXHIBITION
OF PICTURES, BRONZES, AC.

New York, Monday, March 5, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed
in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its cir-
culation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers,
merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the
country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-
serted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large
portion of the active and energetic people of the United
States.

THE NEWS.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

The monster Fenian meeting at Jones' Wood yesterday
was a great success, and the friends of Ireland have
much to congratulate themselves upon in the quiet
and order which prevailed, and at the same time
in the enthusiasm which marked the whole proceedings.

There were not less than one hundred thousand
people on the grounds, all seemingly having but
one thought at heart—the cause which had brought
them together—the consideration of the best means of
aiding their countrymen in the present determined strug-
gle for independence. The immense gathering was
unanimous in favor of meeting England's system of re-
pressive measures by a hostile demonstration, and large
sums of money were contributed as signs of war for
that purpose. Speeches were delivered by Colonel O'Mahony,
D. K. Killian and other recognized leaders of the
Fenian organization, who pledged themselves to go into
the gap when the time shall come.

Archbishop McCloskey, in an exhortation preliminary
to his regular discourse in St. Patrick's Cathedral yester-
day, denounced Fenianism, called upon all Catholics
to withdraw from it, and was particularly severe on the
Jones' Wood demonstration. The circular of the Arch-
bishop in opposition to the Fenian movement was read
to the congregations of all the Catholic churches of the
city by their pastors, some of whom accompanied the
reading by remarks of approval. While it was being
read in St. Bridget's church, corner of Avenue B
and Eighth street, a man in the assembly rose and vehe-
mently protested against it. Several persons were called
upon by the officiating clergyman to put the disturber
out, but declined to do so.

Large and enthusiastic Fenian meetings were held in
all the principal cities of the country on Saturday night
and yesterday, at which money for the cause, in
response to the appeals of the speakers, poured in into
the treasury copiously. The Boston Fenians have re-
solved to forego their contemplated parade on St. Patrick's day,
and devote the money which would have been required
to carry it out to assist the struggle for the liberation
of the Green Isle.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Important news regarding the progress of the war be-
tween the South American republics and Spain is con-
tained in our despatches brought by the steamship
Costa Rica, which arrived here at an early hour this
morning, from Aspinwall on the 23d ult. Ecuador has
joined the alliance of Chile and Peru against the
Spaniards, and the prospect is that other republics
will follow her example. A considerable disaster
has befallen the Peruvian navy, the steam frigate Ana-
zonas, of forty guns, and the iron-clad Los having been
run on shore and proved a total loss. The American
steamer Uncle Sam has been seized at Panama on sus-
picion of being engaged in leading supplies intended for
the Spanish squadron, and a guard of fifty Panama sol-
diers has been placed on board of her during the pendency
of an investigation of the matter.

THE CITY.

The French transatlantic steamship *Nouveau Monde*,
from Havre on the 18th of February, arrived in this port
yesterday. The steamship *Havana*, from Rio Janeiro on
the 24 of February, via St. Thomas, is due here with
news from the river Plate. The steamship *Vera Cruz*,
from Vera Cruz on February 23, may also be expected
either to-day or to-morrow.

The Spanish frigate *Carmen*, one of the Spanish war
vessels which have for some time past been lying in our
port, has sailed from Quarantine.

Another new steamship, named the *General Grant*,
has been added to one of the lines plying between this
city and New Orleans. It is a staunch and finely fitted up
vessel, and will be opened for the inspection of the
public during the present week.

A fire broke out between twelve and one o'clock this
morning in the five story cotton storage establishment
No. 8 Ridge street, extending through to No. 5 Pearl
street, which is still burning as we go to press, with
every indication of the entire destruction of the build-
ing. Four are also entertained that the fire may ex-
tend to adjoining ones. The loss of property so far
is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

At St. Peter's church, Barclay street, the Right Rev.
Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., yesterday delivered
a sermon on the unity and stability of the Catholic
Church. He concluded with an appeal to the Catholics
of New York for contributions to enable him to repair
some of the damages inflicted during the rebellion on
the churches and other ecclesiastical institutions in his
diocese.

A large assembly of members of the Society of
Friends, or Quakers, as well as others not of that per-
suasion, was drawn together yesterday in the Twenty-
seventh street Friends' meeting house, to hear a dis-
course from Mrs. Lucetta Mott, who has for many years
been known among her peculiar people as an able speak-
er. The lady's reputation did not suffer by her discourse
of yesterday, her remarks being of a character and be-
ing delivered with a fluency that greatly interested her
audience. She touched among other subjects, on women's
rights, and thought that in the marriage service
the wife ought not to be required to "obey" the husband.

The thirty-sixth anniversary meeting of the Brooklyn
City Mission and Tract Society was held last evening in
the Church of the Pilgrims, when the annual reports
were read and addresses were delivered by clergymen
and laymen. The society has now in its employment
thirteen missionaries, and its receipts during the past
year were eighteen thousand dollars.

Mr. R. H. Hammond, in a communication which we
publish this morning, presents a statement in regard to
the controversy over the suspension of the Morris Fire
Insurance Company and the appointment of Mr. John
K. Backett, instead of Mr. Stanbury, as receiver of the
same thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Washington despatches represent that considerable
progress is being made in the work of closing the breach
between President Johnson and the Congressional ma-
jority of the republican party, and that the radicals
are anxious in their efforts to make their peace with
the Executive. The crisis which recently rendered im-
minent the resignation of Stanton and other members
of the Cabinet is said to have passed and it is now

given out as probable that they will hold their minist-
rial positions for some time yet.

From our foreign files we publish to-day interesting
details with regard to European affairs. Mr. Seward has
drawn down upon himself the ire of a portion of the Paris
press by his assertion that Spain was the only European
Power that might reasonably claim a right of intervention
in America. As a singular incident of Parisian
court life, it is mentioned that Tereza, whose celebrity
is due to her singing of indecent French songs in the
French cafes, has been presented to the Emperor Napo-
leon, who was delighted with her vocalism.

A review of matters now and yet to come before the
Legislature, and of political and social legislative affairs,
is given in our correspondence from the State capital.
Various bills affecting this city, including old and new
passage railroad projects, are noticed, and a glance is
taken at prospective party reorganizations. There is
little disposition on the part of the republican State leg-
islators, even of the radical persuasion, to be so impetuous
as to array themselves in opposition to President John-
son, and the indications are that a strong Union party in
his support, which will absorb both republicans and
Union democrats, leaving the copperheads a distinct
organization by themselves, will grow out of the present
disunity. The social vice of the members of our
present Legislature is said to be gambling, in contradic-
tion to that of the legislators of last winter, which
was drunkenness.

General Grant last evening left Washington for this
city, en route to West Point.

A German gentleman has submitted to Secretary of
the Treasury McCulloch a proposition that our govern-
ment shall issue land certificates, each representing a
certain number of acres of the government lands, which
it is claimed would meet with a rapid sale in
Germany and vastly increase immigration hither from
that country.

Advices from Japan to the 31st of January, by way of
San Francisco, announce the arrival at Yokohama of the
steam frigate *Fusuyama*, built in this port for the Japanese
navy. There was a great fire in the city of Jeddo on the
29th of January, by which a large amount of property
was destroyed and a number of lives were lost.

A battle took place at Richmond, Va., on last Friday
night between the city police and a number of armed
negroes, in which several persons are reported to have
been wounded, but none killed. Two or three volleys
were fired on each side, and the military finally inter-
fered and suppressed the disturbance.

The Concurrent Resolution Excluding
the Southern States from Congress.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, said, in his ad-
mirable speech delivered in the Senate on Fri-
day against the concurrent resolution excluding
the Southern States from representation in Con-
gress, that such radical measures were alarm-
ing the country; that "the people are anxious,"
and that "the political atmosphere bodes the
coming of no common storm." These words of
apprehension and warning are not a mere
rhetorical flourish; they faithfully represent the
feeling of the public mind. We are no alarmists,
and have a good deal of confidence in the
elasticity and recuperative power of the
country under severe trials; but we must con-
fess there is cause for alarm in the obstinate
and persistent revolutionary conduct of Con-
gress. From the time the session commenced
to the passage of this unconstitutional con-
current resolution Congress has done nothing to
heal the wounds caused by the war. On the
contrary, its whole conduct, from first to last,
has been such as to keep those wounds open
and bleeding.

During last summer and fall, and up to the
meeting of that body, the country was buoyant
with hope. The war had no sooner collapsed than
a feeling of confidence and security in the
future sprang up in the minds of the people.
Every one felt the rebellion was so effectually
crushed that there need not be the least appre-
hension of any future attempt on the part
of the South to resist the government. The South-
ern people everywhere saw that the efforts to
break up the government had utterly failed; that
their destiny was irrevocably fixed in the
same republican empire with ourselves, and
their reason, their interests and their com-
mon sense told them that both their duty
and their welfare required thereafter unfeigned
loyalty. After hostilities ceased and President
Johnson inaugurated his healing restoration
policy, the people, both North and South,
breathed freely again. Anticipating that the
enmity created by the war would soon be al-
layed, and harmony restored by this liberal,
statesmanlike policy, the country became pros-
perous. Industry, trade, commerce, prospered
in everything kept pace with the progress of
restoration. The people believed the end of
our domestic troubles was at hand, and that
Congress would soon crown the work so hap-
pily begun and carried on by the President.
That was the condition of things, the hope
and the feeling of the country up to last Decem-
ber. Then Congress began to undo what had been
done, to agitate the country and to blast the
hopes of the people. It has confirmed this
revolutionary and destructive course all
through, and now, as Mr. Cowan expresses it,
"the people are anxious, and the political at-
mosphere bodes the coming of no common
storm." A feeling of uncertainty and gloomy
apprehension has seized the popular mind; and
this last revolutionary act will greatly increase
it. It is true the people have become wearied
with political and war excitement, and are
ready to submit to a good deal for the sake of
present peace. This, perhaps, is a reason why
the radical revolutionists in Congress are so
presumptuous. Such measures and proceed-
ings as would have aroused the whole country
before the war are allowed to pass for the
present without much demonstration. But
public spirit here is not dead, and must be
aroused in time. Still there is always
danger in such apathy. "Eternal vigilance is
the price of liberty." History teaches us
that it is just at such times—just when the
people become wearied and disgusted
with agitation and strife, and ready to
submit to almost anything—that usurpers, the
Caesars, the Cromwells, the Napoleons, Parliam-
ents, Conventions, and Congresses trample
on constitutions, destroy liberty, and usurp un-
constitutional power.

Do we use too strong a term when we call
the proceedings of Congress revolutionary?
Is not this concurrent resolution, by which one
House binds the other in a matter that, ac-
cording to the constitution, belongs to each
exclusively, revolutionary? Is not the factious
war made for party political purposes upon
the Executive, and the measures he has already
put into operation, revolutionary? What are
all those constitutional amendments passed
without the representatives of a large portion
of the people voting upon them but revolu-
tionary? The whole of these proceedings are
in direct conflict with the constitution and
spirit of our institutions. It has been said
that revolutions never go back. It will be for-
tunate for us if we can arrest the progress of
this one before it has reached the character of
the glorious government transmitted to us by
the fathers becomes entirely changed. The
visionary radicals of Congress, like the revolu-
tionists in France and other countries, think
because they are representatives they can do

anything. They forget their powers are
limited by the constitution. They will not see
that Congress may be as much a usurper as
any individual despot. The legislative bodies
of a State are usually very jealous of their
rights and privileges, and carefully guard
against one encroaching upon the other. But
in the case of this concurrent resolution each
has surrendered the privilege it possesses to
determine who are entitled to seats as its mem-
bers. Nay, they go farther than this; they as-
sume to determine not only as to the right of
individual representatives to seats, but as to
whether States shall be represented or not.
Such a usurpation was never dreamed of
by the founders of the government, has no
authority in the constitution, and is there-
fore clearly revolutionary. Loyal representa-
tives were admitted from States in rebellion
during the war, and yet, now the war is over,
they are rejected. This is a strange incon-
sistency. Such a state of things could only
exist where a powerful and an unscrupulous
faction has got the upper hand and is deter-
mined to make a revolution in the forms and
spirit of the government for political ends.

But what must be the consequence of the
conduct of this factious Congress? If they
persistently pursue the course they have
been pursuing since they met, we shall be
plunged into the greatest difficulties at home
and humiliated abroad. As we observed,
there is already a feeling of anxiety and gloom
prevailing the country. Trade is becoming
paralyzed, particularly with the South; South-
ern productions are arrested, and it will not
be long before we shall hear of financial
troubles, both in commercial business and with
the government. Great as may be our re-
sources and industrial vitality, the country
cannot long bear the strain of our present dis-
organized condition. European Powers are
watching intently what is passing at Wash-
ington. They stand ready to take advantage
of our difficulties, as they did during the war,
to humiliate us. Will France leave Mexico or
England do us justice if the country remains
unsettled? It requires little sagacity to per-
ceive how our foreign relations would be
affected by domestic strife. Now we have the
most enviable position as a great nation; but
let the revolutionary radicals have their way
and our historical record with regard to pend-
ing international affairs will be such that our
children will blush for the humiliation the great
republic will have suffered.

The Fenian Meeting—The Excitement
in England, Ireland and the United
States.

The demonstration of Fenians in Jones'
Wood yesterday afternoon was an immense
affair. It is estimated that at least one hun-
dred thousand people were present, at one
time, on the ground. Archbishop McCloskey's
circular, read in all the Catholic churches in
the city in the morning, seems to have made
very little impression on his flock; for they
poured into Jones' Wood in one continuous
stream for hours. They appear to believe as
much in the salvation of Ireland as in the sal-
vation of their souls. Indeed, the regeneration
of their native country is now the grand idea,
the real soul of all Irishmen at this crisis of
her fate.

The Fenian movement in Ireland has as-
sumed such threatening proportions that the
government and press of England no longer
attempt to stifle it. They regard it now as
a very serious affair. The mail by the Asia
brings us information of the alarm of the
government, and of the sudden passage of a
bill in Parliament to suspend the Habeas
Corpus act in Ireland. From the tone of the
short debate on the subject and of the British
press, the prominent fact stands out that such
a crisis has come which nobody outside of the
Fenians anticipated. This shows the strength
of the movement. A party which could mature
such an extraordinary and extensive plan of
insurrection secretly, while a sagacious
government believed that it was only a
noisy riotous demonstration got up by a
few riotous seeking leaders, must have
a deep and wide foundation. All the
world knew there was cause enough for the
movement in the deep seated hatred of the
Irish people to England, wherever they might
be scattered or however much their condition
might be changed in new homes. The Irish-
man in America, and even in Australia, hates
the British government as much as his country-
man at home. That we all knew; but few
could believe that at this time, and under so
many difficulties, that hatred could have been
developed in such a formidable and extensively
matured plan of action. After what we now
see it would not be safe to prophesy as to the
results of the movement. It is difficult to see
how it can succeed against the power of the
British government and the opposition of the
Catholic hierarchy; but we must leave this to
future events. The present aspect of the mat-
ter is a very serious one for England.

But the particular view of the case to which
we would call the attention of the British gov-
ernment and people, is in the comparison be-
tween their situation now and ours when the
rebellion in the South broke out. We were
bitterly denounced by the press of England for
suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus and for
the coercive measures we were compelled to
take. The sympathy of the government and
governing classes was avowed for the rebels.
The government took the first opportu-
nity to recognize the rebels as belligerents,
and by that means to strengthen the
rebellion. The cost of that unfriendly act to us
in prolonging the war, in the sacrifice of life
and property, and in swelling the enormous
debt with which we are burdened, was incal-
culable. We do not exaggerate in making this
statement; it has become a fact of history.
Now, suppose we were to do the same with
regard to Ireland? Suppose the press of this
country were to adopt the very language used
by that of England and apply it to the case
of Ireland? Suppose our government were to
promptly recognize the Fenians as belligerents
and shut its eyes while Fenian privateers left
our ports to prey on British commerce, could
England complain? Did she not set us the
example? Is there any difference in the case?
Yes there is, and that in favor of the United
States and against England. Ours was a good
and benign government; nobody was oppressed;
the South had no cause whatever for attempt-
ing to break up the government, except a fancied
one about the negro, and we were compelled to
take the course we did to preserve free repub-
lican institutions for ourselves, our children
and posterity. That was our case, and we had
a right to expect the sympathy of the English

people, or at least the comity of England as a
friendly nation.

On the other hand, Ireland has been for
ages an oppressed country. Not so much
now, perhaps, as formerly, and the causes
of the grinding poverty and oppression
that exist may not be the fault of the present
government so much as of former ones; still
Ireland is oppressed. The heart of the free
American people naturally sympathizes with
the oppressed everywhere. Then there is an
immense population of Irish and of those im-
mediately descended from the Irish people in
the United States. If, therefore, we were to
extend sympathy and aid to the Fenians, or if
the government were to recognize the Fenians
as belligerents and to let privateers slip out
as England did in the case of the Southern rebel-
lion, we might have some excuse, some reason
for doing so. England had none. The govern-
ment of the United States was as much entitled
to respect as is that of England. It makes no
difference whether the subdivisions of a country
are called States, provinces or counties, or
what portion of them revolt; the original cen-
tral government, while it maintains itself, is
entitled to the comity of all nations at peace
with it. England knew only one government—
that of the United States—and had no more
right to recognize the Southern rebels as bel-
ligerents than she had the Russian Poles or
than we might have the Fenians. That is the
law of equal justice between nations.

The next news from Ireland, due to-day, will
be looked for with great interest. The Fenians
here expect that the war—that fighting has
already begun at home, precipitated by the
suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. We
shall soon know what has been done.

The Emperor's Grand Idea—The Necessity
of Checking the United States—
The Latin Race.

We give elsewhere the letter of the Emperor
of the French to Marshal Forey, in which he
communicated his "grand idea" in relation to
Mexico, an article from the London *Times*
showing how the Emperor's letter was re-
garded in Europe at the time of its publica-
tion, and the part of the Emperor's recent
speech to the Chambers in which he refers to
the withdrawal of the French troops. It will
be seen that the Emperor's letter to Marshal
Forey is a letter of instruction, by which the
commander, in order perhaps to fill him with
the spirit of the expedition, was let into the
secret of its ultimate object. "We have an
interest," says the imperial writer, "in the
United States being powerful and prosperous,
but not that she should take possession of the
whole Gulf of Mexico, thence command the
Antilles as well as South America, and be the
sole distributor of the products of the New
World." In other words, France fears the
growth of the United States; she must stand
in the way and stop it, and the Emperor be-
lieves that this must be done by the establish-
ment of the Latin race on this side the Atlan-
tic. This is his "grand idea." Six months
after this letter was written, and when the
Emperor believed his object secured, he an-
nounced it to the world by publishing the mis-
sive in the *Moniteur*. "We cannot but feel,"
said the London *Times*, "that we now learn
the true reasons of the imperial policy. Were
the Mexican expedition not otherwise remark-
able, it would have a claim to be remembered
as the first serious attempt of Europe to resist
the advances of the American democracy and
establish a balance of power on the Western
continent." Such is the object proposed to
France by the grand idea, and in his words on
the withdrawal of his troops the Emperor, let
us remember, expects to arrange their return
only when it can be effected without com-
promising the interests that led him to "that
distant country." It is the grand idea all the
time, and it is this notion—a vain fancy of
the Emperor and nothing else that to-day
darkens the sky between the United States and
France.

Should there be war between France and the
United States it will be against the will of the
forty millions of the French people and the
forty millions of the United States. There is
not a fact in the position of nations more true
beyond dispute than that, as respects the peo-
ple of these countries, there is no cause of
quarrel between them. Some nations re-
gard others as their natural enemies. His-
torians recognize this relation, and the effect
of it upon political events is obvious in many
places. For centuries this was the relation that
Englishmen and Frenchmen held towards each
other, and the impression left by the war of
independence caused Englishmen to be re-
garded in the same light throughout this coun-
try for many years. But the people of France
and of the United States have never held this
relation towards each other. There is no cir-
cumstance in our history that calls up bitter
thoughts against the people of France. On the
contrary, the relations of the two peoples have
ever been those of friendly fellowship. France,
in the words of her ruler, "forgets no noble
page of her history," and we know that she
still looks with especial pride to that period
in which she was associated with us in the struggle
for freedom. It would be an insult to this na-
tion to doubt that the same feeling is still cher-
ished by the whole people. All the relations
of the two peoples since that memorable period
have been such as to foster the good will that
originated in the alliance against England; and
now both see that their best inter-
ests would lead them in the same direction
as their ancient friendship—to the cultivation
of a more intimate intercourse and to the
preservation, if possible, of perpetual peace.
Hence there is not only no reason why there
should be war between these peoples, but every
reason why there should be peace; and peace
is the desire of both nations. Forty millions
of people in France and forty millions in the
United States are disposed to be at peace with
each other by all possible means, to avoid
every measure that can irritate, and to consider
as sacred the rights of each other. It is not pos-
sible to doubt that this is true; and the deduc-
tion from it is inevitable that if a war is made
between them it will not be in accordance
with the will or the wishes of either people.

If there is a war between these two countries
it will be forced by the Emperor Napo-
leon. It will be his personal war. It will
be a war for the propagation of his ideas—
an attempt to lift or lower the world to the
level of his intellect by force of arms. Mexico
will be the mere bone of contention; but the
principle at issue will be whether the Ameri-
can people shall give up their declared and
cherished policy—shall abandon certain un-
doubted rights that they have as a nation—not

in deference to any declared wish or right of
the French people, but merely in deference
to one of the French Emperor's ideas.

We must stand aside because Napoleon
has been led to Mexico by a "grand idea,"
though that idea finally may be no better than
the one that formerly led the same person to
Boulogne with a tame eagle and a cocked hat.
The French people have no claims on Mexico
the assertion of which would be inconsistent
with our dignity. All Mexico, to be acquired
by war with us, they would justly regard as
game not worth the powder; for the wealth
that lies in their trade with this country is
worth more than ten such provinces. Mexico,
therefore, does not and cannot divide the two
peoples. If there is war it will be not on our
part to save Mexico and protect ourselves, but
on their part to carry out the Emperor's idea
at the expense of our safety and dignity.

Napoleon alone, and none other, will be re-
sponsible for that war. He will be the sole and
only cause of it. Let the French people under-
stand this—Napoleon's attempt to decide the
rights and wrongs of national life for peoples
better able to decide those points for them-
selves; his attempts to reconstruct the world
on Napoleonic principles; to force a rearrange-
ment of nations in accordance with ideas that
happen to strike him and Marshal Forey as
grand—these will be the causes, if any, that
will embroil the two peoples. Conduct just
like this on the part of the First Napoleon
forced a union of all Europe against France.
Will France uphold another of the same race
in the same career?

Napoleon's little idea about the Latin race
on this continent, however grand it may seem
to Marshal Forey, is not worth a war between
forty millions of people on one hand and about
the same number on the other. Does the Em-
peror wish to go down in history as the man
who started war between two such peoples for
such a cause? We cannot believe it. He
must desire to be known to the future as
the great ruler of a great people, and he can
only acquire that fame by a noble considera-
tion of the public good. Really great rulers
are known by no other test. History exorcises
those intent only on the expansion of their
power, and will forever laugh at that sover-
eign who had such a notion of his own "grand
ideas" that he thought he could have told God
Almighty how to improve the world if he had
been present when it was made. Let the Em-
peror remember also that the weak point in
his great relative's history was that he insisted
upon his own idea, not only against all other
men, but even against the elements. Napoleon
to-day stands in a position from which, by con-
sidering only the good of the French people,
he may pass into history as perhaps the great-
est of France's many rulers. But his position
is as high for evil as for good. If he goes for-
ward considering his "grand ideas" as super-
ior to all other human considerations, dragging
the French people at his chariot wheels, he
will be weighed down with execrations as early
one more scourge and bane of the human
race.

SENSATIONAL REMOVAL ABOUT THE SAFETY
OF THE PRESIDENT.—There is an evident in-
tention to circulate stupid and baseless rumors,
which are purely sensational, to the effect
that the President is in constant danger
of assassination, that he has to double
the military guard at the White House, and
so forth; all of which have not the slightest
foundation in fact; the truth being that no
additional guard beyond the formal attend-
ance of sentries at the Executive mansion,
the residence of the Commander-in-Chief of the
army and navy, has been placed there; nor is
it deemed necessary. It is true that sugges-
tions of deception and all that sort of stuff
have been made by the leading radicals in the
House of Representatives, but it is all very
well to point a speech, and no more. The
fact is well known in Washington that Mr.
Johnson walks the streets of the city both by
day and by night when he has leisure to do
so, and there is no one disposed to molest him.
These absurd stories, we take it, are of Bohe-
mian origin, and thus doubtless serve the
purpose of the Bohemians in getting a sensa-
tional article into the newspapers. The effect
of these rumors—if they have any effect at
all—would be to impress upon the public
mind that the country is in a more revolu-
tionary condition than it really is. The rad-
icals, it must be admitted, are doing the best
they can to create a political revolution; but,
as events have turned out, they are baffled and
disappointed. The people are against them,
and with the President. These canards, got
up for sensational purposes, are therefore not
worth a moment's consideration.

INCREASE OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS' PAY.—
A petition has been presented to Congress,
headed by Admiral Farragut, appealing for an
increase of the pay of army and navy officers.
This is a just and proper request. Our navy
officers on foreign stations should have suffi-
cient salary to enable them to make a creditable
appearance in the presence of foreign naval
officers, and not be compelled, on account of
the meagreness of their pay, to class themselves
with the officers of second or third rate naval
powers. They should also be paid in gold, for
in foreign ports our greenbacks do not pass as
current as we might wish, and their deprecia-
tion falls heavily upon American naval officers.
The same may be said with regard to the pay
of army officers on distant posts—Texas and
the line of the Rio Grande, for instance. In
that part of the country specie is the chief
circulating medium, and the pay of officers should
be in coin. This is but fair and equitable, and
we hope Congress will be induced to raise the
pay of army and navy officers accordingly, and
fix the rate by a special standard.

GENERAL SCOTT ENDORSES PRESIDENT JOHN-
SON.—We learn that the old veteran and
patriot, General Scott, who is at present in New
Orleans, unhesitatingly endorses all that Presi-
dent Johnson uttered in his speech on the 22d
ult. The staunch old soldier expresses the
hope that he will yet see the North and South
more firmly bound together than ever, and that
to effect this President Johnson has adopted the
only true and proper course.

TILTON ON THE RAMPAGE.—The English lan-
guage is not strong enough for twaddling
Tilton, of the *Independent*, to express his
opinion of the President's recent speech, and
so he breaks out with Italian, exclamation
points, large capitals and other devices of
forcible feebleness. Why didn't he write a
note upon the subject at once? Twaddling

Tilton reminds us of the accomplished swine
who lost all his load of oats out at the tail of
his wagon going up hill. "Boys," said he,
"I can swear some; but I'm not equal to this."

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.—It will be
seen from the following advertisement, which
we copy from the Montgomery (Alabama) Ad-
vertiser of a late date, that the project of
Southern emigration to Brazil has assumed a
definite shape:—

FOR PASSENGERS.—The new A1 steamship *Mayport*,
under an arrangement for the transportation of Major
Hastings' colony, will positively sail for the above port
on the 1st day of March next, provided the requisite
number of passengers is procured by the 25th inst.
Members of this colony will pay \$100 in gold, finding
their own provisions and bedding. Passage must be se-
cured on or before the 25th inst. For terms of member-
ship apply to Major R. Hastings, 100 St. Anthony street.

A description of the progress of one colony
of Southerners in Brazil was given in our Bra-
zilian correspondence a few days since.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The political situation remains substantially unchanged
by the past few days, though all agree that the President
and Congress are daily coming to a better understanding
of the rights and duties of each, and that an irrepara-
ble breach between them grows more and more improbable.
One or two trifling occurrences of the past week are
seized upon by the radicals in support of this assertion.